

US History & Government

Ch. 5 - day 1

Entrance task: Listen: How does this song relate to what you read for homework?

Today: Confederation of States

Homework: Ch. 5-2 due Thursday
Ch. 5-3 due Friday

United We Stand

Early State Governments

"... the Congress invited each state to create a constitution to establish a government." (p.134)

All called for republics
Beyond that, the agreement ended

Republic??? I thought
the United States was a
DEMOCRACY!!!!



Democratic
Patriots like
Thomas Paine
wanted more
power for
common
people.

They favored:

- **weak state governments** with most of their power in a **popularly elected legislature**.
- **unicameral** or one house legislature with either a weak governor or none at all.
- a large **House of Representatives** with small districts so that the people had more control.

Conservative Patriots like John Adams feared giving power to the common people.

They favored:

- a governor with broad powers.
- **bicameral legislature**, with two houses.
- an **upper house** or **senate** made up of wealthy, well-educated gentlemen who would balance a **lower house** elected by the common people.

Early State Governments

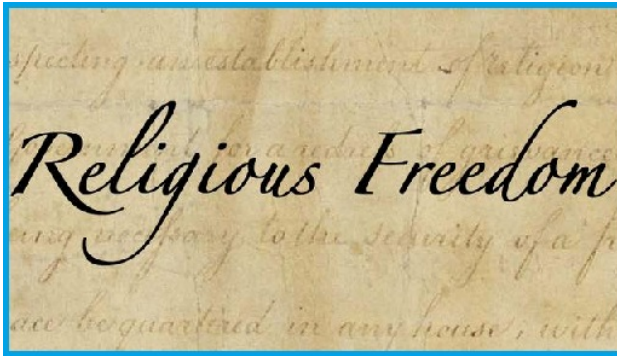
* **Voters elected their governor but who could vote???**



Conservatives wanted property requirements

Patriots wanted equal rights for almost all men

Early State Governments



Freedom of religion was included in most state constitutions



- This first national constitution created a **loose confederation** or **league** of states in 1777.
- Congress drafted the Articles under **John Dickinson** of Pennsylvania.
- **Congress's power was limited** to prevent the problems experienced under Britain.

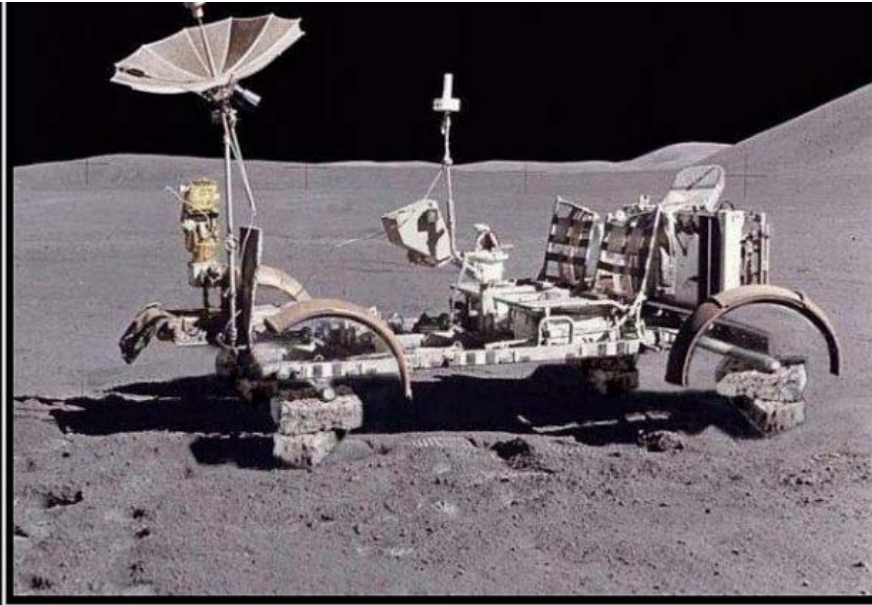
With the Articles, government power was limited.

- Congress implemented and enforced laws.
- Executive power was shared by committees.
- Each state had one vote in Congress.
- Minor issues were passed by a simple majority. Major issues, like declaring war, required 9 states.
- Amendments to the Articles required the agreement of all 13 states.

Congress had a limited role.

Congress could:	Congress could not:
Declare war or conduct foreign policy.	Tax
Administer relations with Indian nations.	Regulate commerce between states or states and foreign nations

There was also no federal court system.



Houston, we have a problem

DEMOTIVATORS.RU

Provisions of the Articles of Confederation (effective 1781)

Page 20

- Gave each state one vote, regardless of size of population
- Provided for two levels of government: federal and state
- Gave the federal government power to declare war, make peace, sign treaties, borrow money, set standards for coins and for weights and measures, open a postal service, and deal with Indians
- Demanded that all states transfer their claims to western territories to the national government

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- Federal government lacked control over trade between states
 - Federal government lacked control over foreign trade
 - Federal government could not collect taxes
 - Articles required the agreement of all the states to change the Articles
 - Federal government lacked power to force states to cooperate
1. Spain and France plan to attack the new confederation of states. Explain what the Articles allow the national government to do in this situation.
 2. Twelve of the thirteen states agree that the national policy toward Indians should be one of peace and of protecting land rights. One state disagrees. The change cannot be made. Why?
 3. Massachusetts has 270,000 people, while Georgia has twenty-five thousand. Massachusetts wants to pass a law abolishing slavery, but Georgia does not. Which provision of the Articles protects Georgia's rights?



The Articles created a method to settle and govern the **Northwest Territory**.

Go west, young man



Northwest Ordinance - 1787

- barred slavery.
- required a republican constitution.
- promised settlers basic freedoms.
- ignored the rights of Native Americans.
- resulted in five new states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set up a system to govern territories and create states.

Congress established a territorial government and appointed a governor.

Settlers were guaranteed freedom of religion, trial by jury, and rights of common law.

Once there were 5,000 men, an assembly could be elected. The appointed governor retained veto power.

Once there were 60,000 residents, a territory could apply for statehood.

It abandoned the British model of keeping colonies permanently subordinate.

European nations did not take the new nation seriously.

Britain **denied American ships access** to the British West Indies and the right to export goods to Britain on American ships.

Spain **forbade American trade with** New Orleans.

Britain **kept soldiers in frontier forts** located in the Northwest Territory.

Growing problems led to calls for a revision of the Articles of Confederation.

- The **nation's debt was mounting**.
- The **economic depression** was deepening as debts, bankruptcies, and foreclosures grew.
- **Shays' Rebellion** demonstrated the Federal government's weakness.
- **Foreign nations** did not respect the United States.



To matrix, p. 13-14

Shays' Rebellion

- Farmer's income decreased while taxes increased
- Farmers who could not pay their debts had their farms taken away by the courts.



Shays' Rebellion - 1787

- Daniel Shays led a group of angry farmers in a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts. The farmers prevented the courts from foreclosing on the farms of farmers who could not pay their mortgages and/or taxes.

- The U.S., without an organized army, was powerless. Massachusetts sent a militia to stop the rebellion



Consequences of Shays' Rebellion

-The farmers needed more guns to keep their rebellion alive, so they tried to capture the arsenal at Springfield in January 1787, but were defeated.

-Shays' Rebellion frightened many property owners in all states and convinced many people that the Confederation government was not working and the US needed a new, stronger government



May 1787
Constitutional
Convention

Homework: Ch. 5-2 due tomorrow
Ch. 5-3 due Friday

Day 2 - Articles of Confederation

Entrance task: For 1 point extra credit, write down three problems with the Articles of Confederation and give it to me within 1 minute of the bell ringing.

Today: Weaknesses with A of C

Homework: Ch. 5-2 due Thursday

Ch. 5-3 due Friday



1. Matrix for Analyzing Features of the Articles of Confederation
2. Use placards on each of the 8 topics to complete the matrix on pages 13-14 in your class work packet with your partners.



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Placard	Feature	Why was this included in the Articles of Confederation?	Possible problems with this feature
A	No chief executive	Past experience with a king Fear of losing states' rights	Lack of leadership from central government. No single leader for the government.
B	Laws needed approval by nine of the 13 states	Wanted to protect individual states power. Fear of a strong central government.	Made it nearly impossible to pass laws and get 9 states to agree on anything
C	Congress did not have the power to tax citizens. It could only request tax money from states.	Past experience with British taxation Infringed upon states' rights	States often chose not to pay taxes, and the federal government didn't have the funds to operate effectively.
D	Congress did not have the power to draft an army. It could only request states to send men for military services.	Fear of a central government with a strong army that might take away citizens rights.	No way to enforce Articles and national laws * Shays' Rebellion

Placard	Feature	Why was this included in the Articles of Confederation?	Possible problems with this feature
E	No national court system	Fear of a central government with a court system that might be unfair to the rights of states	No way to settle disputes between states
F	Any amendments (changes) to the Articles must be approved by all 13 states	Didn't want too much changed too often.	Nearly impossible to make changes to Articles. Any one state could stop an amendment that all the other states wanted.
G	Congress did not have the power to collect state debts owed to the federal government	Fear of a strong central government that could force states to pay for things they didn't want.	Federal government had no money to carry out its programs
H	Congress did not have the power to settle disputes among states	States feared a strong central gov. and wanted to retain their power	Disputes among states often could not be resolved. Created disunity among states.

**Homework: Ch. 5-2 due Thursday
Ch. 5-3 due Friday**

Drafting the Constitution

Entrance task: Listen to this song and **write
a sentence or two that explains its
connection to the Constitutional Convention**

Today: Drafting the Constitution

Homework: Ch. 5-3

Rocky

Federalists such as George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison wanted a stronger **federal** government

1781 - Articles of Confederation

1781-1787 - a time of indecision about how to govern (the Critical (Crucial) Period)

1787 - Constitutional Convention

The Constitutional Convention

May 1787 (Philadelphia)

- Called in response to disputes amongst states and violent outbreaks (Shays' Rebellion)
- Met for the purpose of amending the Articles of Confederation
 - Fifty-Five delegates from every state except Rhode Island

Who was there?

Delegates were: American men

Well-bred

Well-read

Well-fed

Well-wed

Packet p. 22

- Average age: 42
 - Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, Gouvenor Morris and James Madison were all in their 30s
- Education:
Over half of the delegates graduated from college
 - § 9 from Princeton
 - § 6 from British universities
 - § 6 from Harvard or Yale
 - § 5 from William and Mary



Past political experience

- o 8 signed the Declaration of Independence**
- o 25 served in the Continental Congress**
- o 15 helped draft the new State Constitutions in 1776-1780**
- o 40 served in the Confederation Congress in 1783-1787**

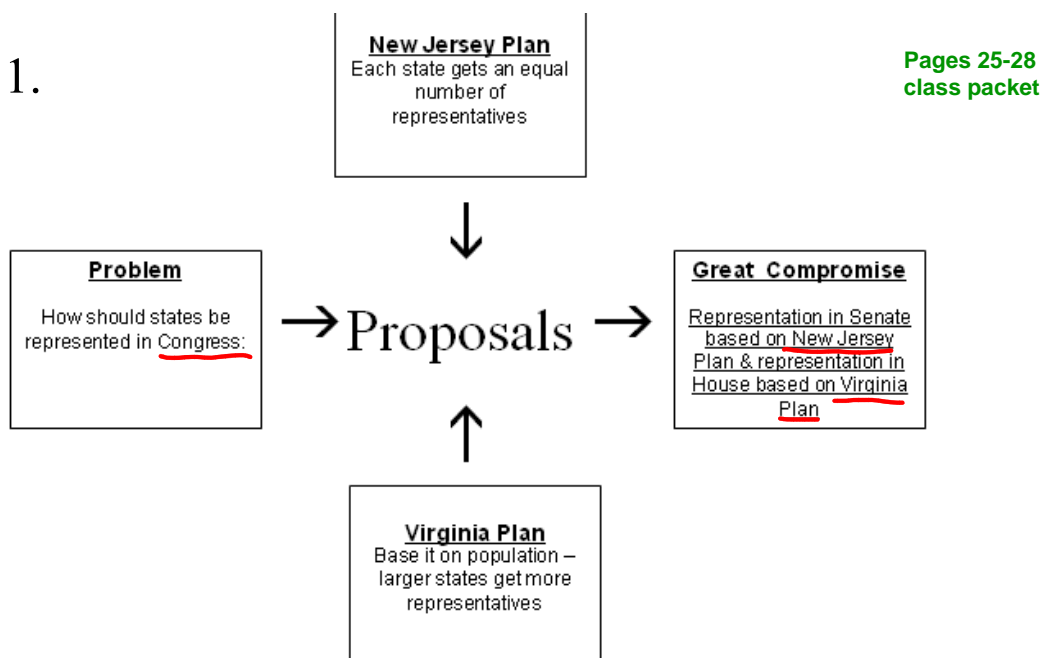


Four Major Compromises

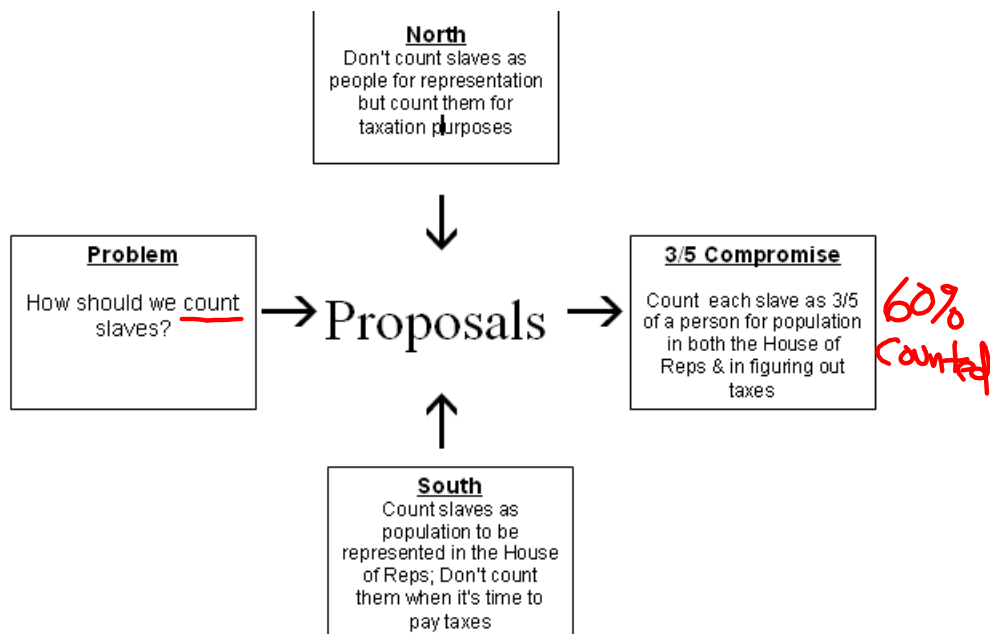
- 1. How should states be represented in Congress?**
- 2. How should slaves be counted?**
- 3. What should be done about the slave trade and runaway slaves?**
- 4. Who should lead the nation?
Who will choose the new leader?**

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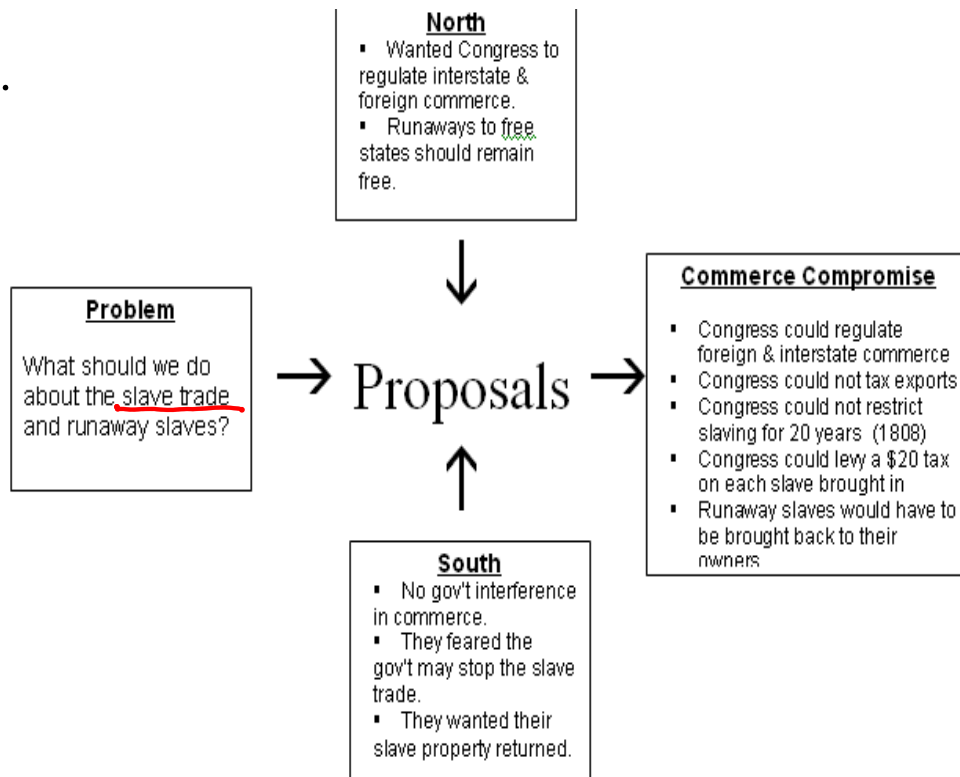
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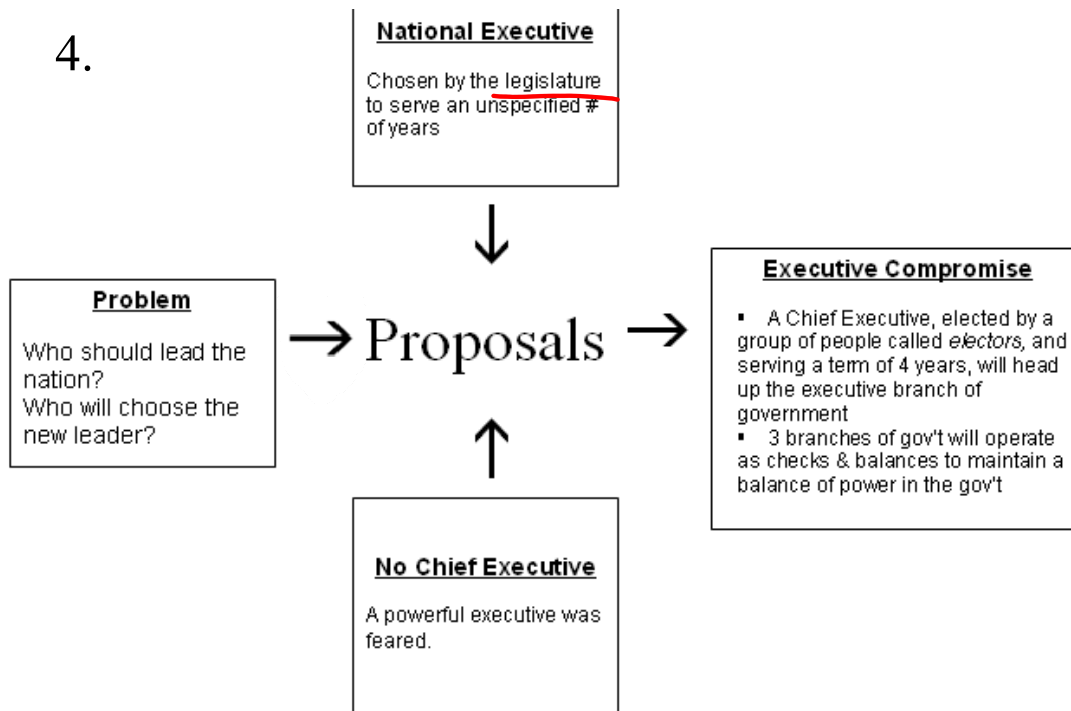
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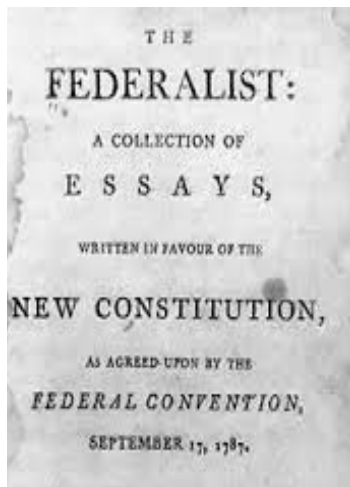


3.



4.





Federalists "won" because they:

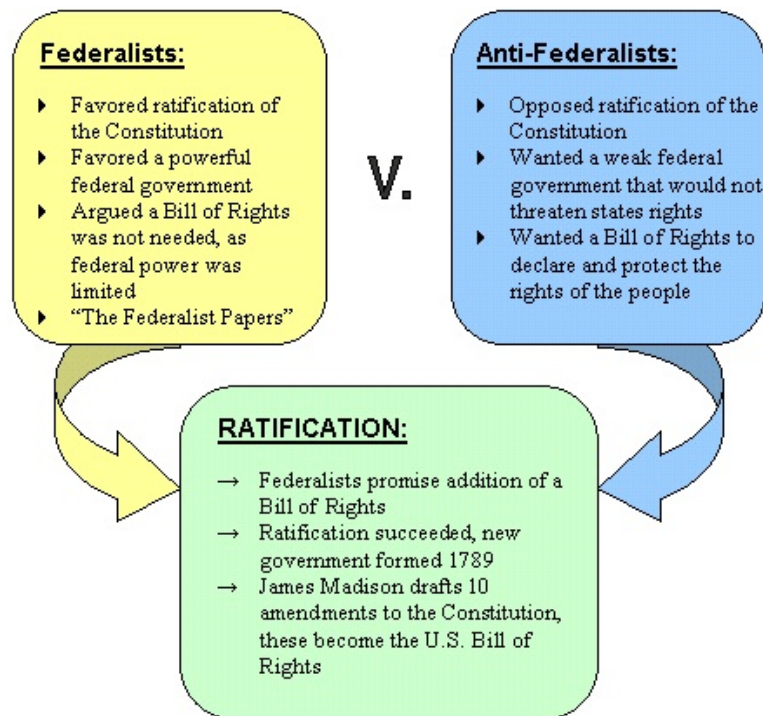
- * They would likely expand trade and commerce
- * Had the support of newspaper publishers in key areas
- * Were well presented in *The Federalist* papers
- * Had famous supporters in Washington & Franklin

Ratification required compromise



Drafted by James Madison, they protected freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, petition; protection from unreasonable search and seizure, right to speedy and public trial.

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Bill of Rights
video clip

P. 24

Articles of Confederation	Constitution of the United States
Stats have most of the power. The national government has little	States have some of the power, but most power is given to the federal government
No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress	A President heads the executive branch of the government
No federal court Only state courts exist	Both national and state courts exist
Congress is responsible to the states	Congress is responsible to the nation
Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect	Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress
Congress has no power to tax	Congress given the power to tax
Congress cannot regulate trade among the states	Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade
Each state coins its own money There is no national currency	Only the federal government has the power to print/coin money

Principles of the US Constitution

	Popular Sovereignty	The people are the only source of government power
	Limited government	The government has only that power that is given by the Constitution
	Separation of powers	The government's power is divided among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial
	Federalism	The federal government and state governments share power
	Checks and balances	Each branch of government has the power to limit the actions of the other two
	Representative government	Citizens elect representatives to government to make laws

Limitations of the Power of Government

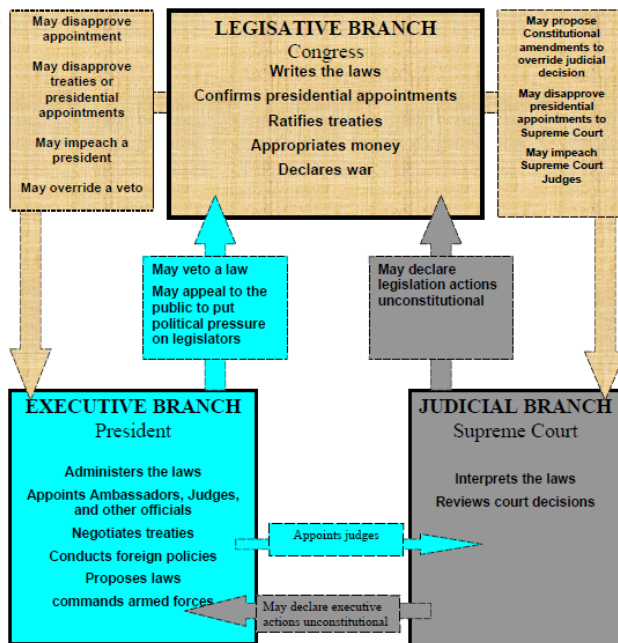
- a. Reserved powers
- b. Checks and balances
- c. **Bill of Rights**
- d. Elections



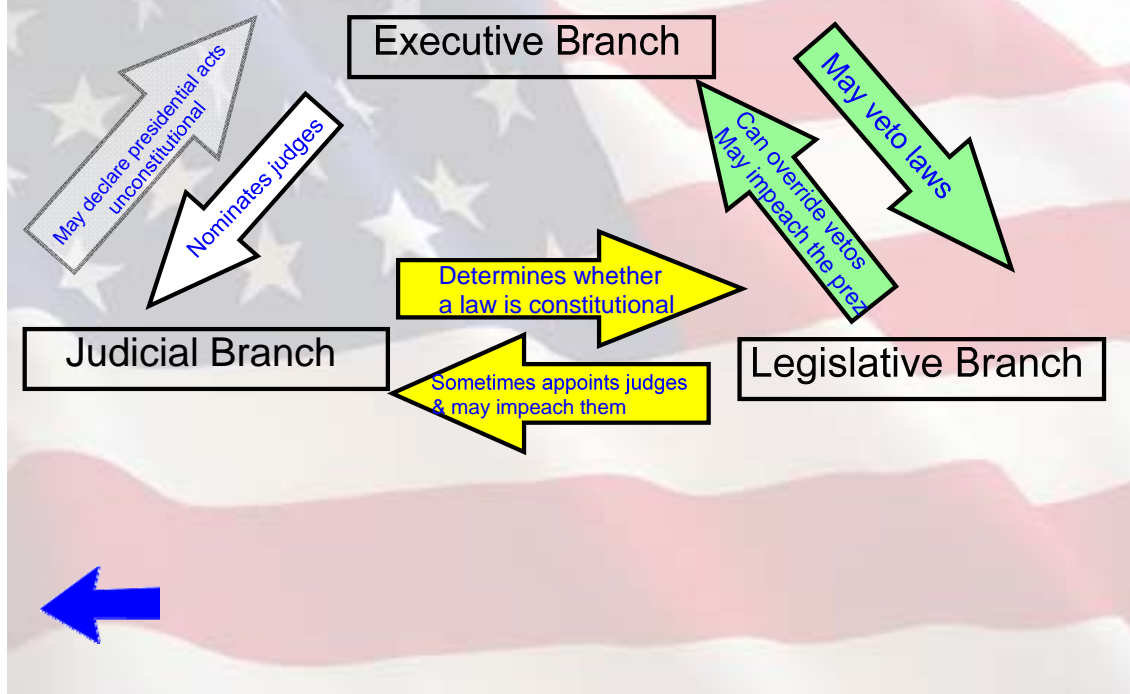
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The Three Branches of Government Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances

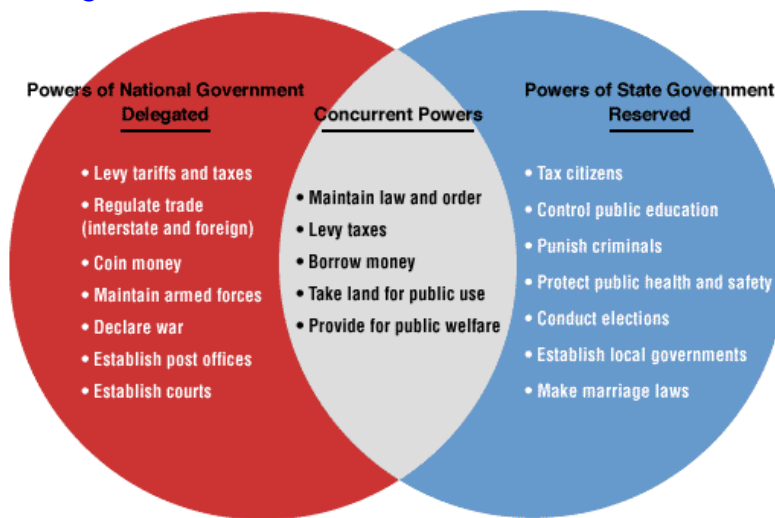
The Three Branches of Government
Separation of Powers and
Checks and Balances



Checks & Balances



4. **FEDERALISM** - division of power where federal government controls some things and the states control others.



Homework

Study packet - Ch. 4 and 5
- Test Tuesday

